Universal Justice and Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices Mean Victory Tomorrow

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VIOLENT UPRISINGS IN THE NORTHWEST VEX CHIANG REGIME

Chungking Hurriedly Dispatches Pai Chung-hsi to Iron Out Differences

THREATEN TO SPREAD

Japanese Forces Rout 5,300 Communists Under General Fu Tso-i

Domei

NANKING, July 10.—The Chungking regime is frantically attempting to devise measures to subdue successive Mohammedan uprisings in the northwestern district, according to Chungking dispatches.

As a temporary measure, it is reported that the Chungking regime on July 8 appointed Ma Men-i and Ma Chung-wu, two Mohammedan leaders in Kansu Province as members of the Kansu Provincial Government Committee and also dispatched Pai Chung-hsi, who is influential among Chinese Mohammedans, to Kansu.

Pai Chung-hai will cooperate with Ku Cheng-lun, Chief of the Kansu Provincial Government, Ma Hung-kuai, Chief of the Ningsia Provincial Government, General Chu Shao-liang, Commandant of the 8th War Zone and other provincial leaders in attempting to subdue the disturbances, it is understood.

Meanwhile, Pai Chung-hsi already has arrived in Lanchow on July 7 and started activities, it is believed.

Despite all efforts by the Chungking regime to suppress the present Mohammedan uprisings, the disturbances, apparently instigated by the Chinese Communist Party, threaten to spread all over the northwestern provinces, it is further reported.

Enemy Remnants Crushed

Domei

KALGAN, June 10.—Japanese Forces this afternoon announced that punitive units of the Imperial Army with the close cooperation of Mongolian troops and the police force smashed a total of 5,300 remnant Communist forces and Chungking troops under General Fu Tso-i in 59 encounters in the Mengchiang area.

The number of enemy troops which surrendered during the same period increased to a total of 450, the announcement said, revealing that the enemy abandoned 267 dead while 73 were taken prisoner. A total of 16 enemy barracks were also smashed, the announcement said.

Booty captured by the Japanese and Mongolian forces included 79 rifles, besides a number of small arms and ammunition.

ITALIAN NAVAL CHIEF TALKS WITH DOENITZ

Agree to Cooperate in Submarine Warfare

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Submarine Fleet, and his staff, who are now in Germany, conferred with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, after inspecting various German submarine bases. According to an announcement by German naval quarters today, complete accord was reached with regard to close cooperation between the German and Italian submarine fleets.

CHIANG ENVOY MAKES PLEA

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 10.—At a banquet given by Chungking Regime's Embassy at Teheran, to which were invited high Iran government officials and the diplomats of the various nations stationed at Teheran, the Chungking Ambassador reiterated the usual pleas for assistance, laying particular emphasis on the following point:

"If the anti-Axis nations continue to leave Chungking isolated and unaided as at present, there will be a continual increase in the ranks of generals deserting Chiang Kai-shek."

Iraqi Forces Desert

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 10.—Permission for the detachment of Iraqi troops to overseas was granted to the British military authorities in Iraq recently by Premier Nuli Said, it is reported from Baghdad. As a result of the sanction, countless Iraqi soldiers deserted the forces.

Subhas C. Bose Rushes Preparation To Set Up Provisional Government

Indian Troops to Be Given Thorough Spiritual and Military Training—Women Corps Also to Be Formed

The Indian independence movement is rapidly assuming a more definite shape under the new President of the Indian Independence League, Subhas Chandra Bose. The new independence leader, with the ardent support of two million Indian nationals in East Asia, is now vigorously pushing on preparations for the establishment of a Provisional Government.

According to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Shonan, Subhas Chandra Bose met reporters at the Konan Club there on Saturday morning and clarified his methods of carrying out independence battles against Britain. Questions and answers exchanged between the independence leader and the newspapermen are as follows:

Two Problems Exist

Question: What are the problems that should be attended to at the present?

Answer: What we should do at the present moment can be divided in two. First, we must give every possible assistance to those patriots in India who are fighting for independence day and night at the cost of their lives. Secondly, we must smash all the malicious Anglo-American propaganda and mobilize all the power of the two million Indian nationals residing in East Asia. For the present India, a lukewarm attitude is taboo. I firmly believe that if the total strength of all the Indians in East Asia were mobilized, it would be quite possible to drive out completely the Anglo-American influence. What I mean is the formation of a second front.

Question: Is the proposed provisional government going to be under your dictatorship, or is it going to be a democratic one?

Answer: I would rather question you about this problem. Is there any nation in the world that can truly be called a democratic nation? If there were any, that would be a group of false democratic nations. Are not Churchill and Roosevelt virtual dictators of their respective country?

Question: What will be the nature of total mobilization?

Answer: It will affect both man and material power. It is in order to bring about the most effective and efficient total mobilization that I am contemplating the establishment of a Provisional Government. Through this provisional government, I intend to push on various plans.

Future of Provisional Government

Question: What is the future of the Provisional Government?

Answer: As I declared at the representatives' meeting of the Independence League, upon the realization of independence, this government will be turned into the government of free India that is to be born

(Continued on Page 2)

MORE COAL MINERS STRIKE IN AMERICA

12,000 Workers in Pennsylvania Walk Out—Situation Tense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 10.—There is yet no signs of complete settlement of the coal mine strike in the eastern part of the United States, according to a Washington dispatch available here.

Particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, die-hards of the United Mine Workers of America are attempting to prevent the men who want to return to work from doing so. Up to Saturday, some 12,000 miners have ceased work, and the number of mines closing up is expected to increase as the days roll by.

In view of this situation, the American Government is considering the application of the recently passed strike suppression law. Attorney-General Francis Biddle is reported to have ordered various organs concerned to send in detailed reports on the conditions of the strike. However, it is thought highly problematical whether the application of the law will prove effective in suppressing the strike.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, in a press interview on Saturday, pointed out the defects of the strike suppression law in the following vein:

"Even if the Labor Union does not obey the instructions of the War Labor Board, I have no right to take over or confiscate the equipment of the Union. In other words, there is no item in the strike suppression law which empowers the War Labor Board to force its instructions.

"The law only stipulates that control can be exercised on those who attempt to go on strike in munitions plants under government control. Then, even if the negotiations between the United Mine Workers and capitalists end in failure, I have no right to force them to conclude an agreement."

MARSHAL RUNDSTEDT REVIEWS MANEUVERS

Inspects Forts in Western Europe

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Field-Marshal Gert van Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Forces in France, together with Army-General Mario Vercellini, Commander of the Italian Army Corps, reviewed the rigorous joint-maneuvers of the German tank and air units stationed in western Europe on Wednesday.

Following the maneuvers, Field-Marshal Rundstedt inspected the fortications and other defense installations and positions along the coastal districts of western Europe.

WEST ASIA IS SCENE OF BITTER RIVALRY

Advance of Red Army Into Dizful Causes Serious Split In Anti-Axis Camp

Tokyo Shimbun

ISTANBUL, July 10.—The conflict between the three Powers, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, in West Asia is reportedly becoming aggravated.

The authorities of these three nations in the same region, although outwardly showing a friendly attitude, are resorting to all sorts of machinations to gain their respective influence behind the screens. Especially in Iran, the Soviets are maneuvering to drive out the Anglo-American influence, while the United States is frantically attempting to sweep off the British influence, thus augmenting the conflict among these three nations.

When the troubled conditions in West Asia are carefully examined, they are as follows:

Iran and Iraq: According to a Teheran dispatch available here, the Red army stationed in Iran is said to have advanced to Dizful in the neighborhood of the Karun oil-field zone. Furthermore, the Soviet Government, under the pretext of effecting the speedy transport of Soviet-aid materials, is expressing a desire of repairing the railway running from the north of Teheran to the Soviet territory. The Soviets strongly insist on the operation of Soviet-made freight trains freely on the same railway which is said to be embarrassing the Anglo-American representatives.

An Ankara telegram reaching here on July 7 reveals that the Soviet Ambassador to Iran recently filed a strong protest with the Anglo-American authorities on the spot because of the fact that part of the war materials recently sent to the Soviet Union via Iran was found to be those which were once used by the anti-Axis forces on the Tunisian front.

According to a Daily Herald correspondent in Iran, some 100,000 American soldiers are stationed in the coastal zone of the Gulf of Persia, 30,000 of them being engaged in assisting the transportation of war materials to the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Government does not like to have American pilots or automobile soldiers enter the Soviet sphere of influence. Because of this, the highway reaching the Soviet territory from Teheran is strictly guarded by the Soviets, and commodities directed for the Soviet Union are said to be piled up in the Iranian territory.

Thus the Soviets are showing a very non-cooperative attitude toward the Anglo-American Powers, while the United States, ever since the dispatch of her troops, is gradually

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NAKAZAKI TOOK PART IN 97 ENGAGEMENTS AGAINST THE ENEMY

His Unit Shot Down 26 Planes During These Operations

WAS DARING FIGHTER

Outline of Activities From Oct. 1942 to Time of Heroic Death Given

Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki, who was granted a citation for distinguished services rendered in aerial operations over the Indo-Burmese border and Yunnan Province, which were climaxed with his glorious and heroic death, had conducted 97 fights against the enemy.

The sub-unit under Lieutenant Nakazaki was assigned to bomb Tinsukia three times, Chittagong two times, Feni two times and Yunnan-yi three times. Moreover, he collaborated with the land forces in operations seven times, convoyed transports 12 times, aided reconnoitering operations two times, and exchanged combats with the enemy forces in 65 engagements. Thus, he made a total of 97 dazzling and daring operations.

During these operations, his sub-unit downed 26 enemy planes, Lieutenant Nakazaki accounting for six of the number.

The Ishikawa Air Unit, in which the Lieutenant was a sub-unit leader, was engaged in the defense of Burma ever since the bombing of Tinsukia Airfield on the 25th of last October. During this time, Lieutenant Nakazaki was constantly at the head of his sub-unit.

A chronology of the spectacular activities of the Nakazaki sub-unit since the first bombing of Tinsukia Airfield until the time of the Lieutenant's glorious death during a raid on the same airdrome on January 23 of this year follows:

October 25, 1942.—The Nakazaki sub-unit accompanied the other sub-units of the Ishikawa Air Unit in a raid on Tinsukia Airfield, with the task of escorting a bomber formation. During the raid, the Nakazaki sub-unit shot down two of the enemy planes out of five which rose to at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking, Snared by Blockade, Seen Facing Economic Collapse

United Press Scribe Bares True Facts of Regime's Plight—Says Chiang Is Helpless to Stave Off Inflation Unless More Aid Received

With the intensification of Japan's blockade of Chungking and the meager amount of supplies from America, the economic condition of the Chungking regime is turning from bad to worse, according to a recent Canton dispatch to the Mainichi.

In this connection the U.P. correspondent in Chungking bared the actual condition of Chungking as follows:

"Chungking today is facing collapse due to the constant tightening of Japan's economic blockade. It is highly doubtful if the regime will be able to surmount the difficulties confronting it unless it gets more aid from the anti-Axis nations.

"As the Burma Road is still closed the only means of transportation is by air. However, the materials transported by air are barely able to to meet Chungking's demands. Chiang Kai-shek in full realization of the plight of his regime, warned the people that they would have to prepare for further hardships and privations while at the same time he encouraged them to exert their utmost in cooperation with the government to increase production of foodstuffs.

Sickness Seen Rampant

"The masses under Chungking's administration are suffering miserably from shortage of foodstuffs. Due to under-nourishment sickness is rampant particularly in Honan, Hupeh and Kwangtung provinces. The residents in these regions can barely make a living by manufacturing accessories for various kinds of machines or engaging in the spinning industry.

"As for production, as well as consumption, no adequate measures to stave off inflation are in evidence. Economists in and out of Chungking are watching closely every move of Chungking in its attempt to save itself from internal collapse. Some authorities on economics commented that Chungking's economic condition was so deplorable that the people sooner or later would have to resort to a barter system. Hitherto, the uncentralized economic activities were the strength of Chungking, but today the influence of war losses is spreading. For instance, the rise in the price of rice by 40 to 50 per cent last May was due to the temporary suspension of activities in the Hopei area.

"There are no means to prevent the surging tide of inflation in Chungking. During last year the wages of laborers increased with astounding bounds, while on the other hand the prices of commodities were doubled or more than doubled. In some regions commodity prices are a hundred times higher than those of pre-war days, while the cost of living is 84 times more.

"Those most heavily hit by the rise of commodity prices are the wage earners who occupy 30 to 40 per cent of the whole population. Being compelled to cut their living expense to the limit they must live in a Spartan style. Those who led casual and easy lives in pre-war days are now forced to live meagerly. In some cases, two or three families have to live under one roof.

Acute Clothes Shortage

"Well-groomed men and elegantly clad women are rarely seen these days. Few people can afford to purchase a new suit which costs as much as several months' salary. Men must wear worn-out suits or borrow from their friends. In summer men look presentable in cotton suits and old shirts, but in winter they look miserable. The only men who look conspicuously well-dressed are those employed in banks and government organs where they are provided with meals and clothings. The government, in order to rescue

(Continued on Page 2)

FIERCE FIGHT RAGES IN SICILY AS ENEMY ATTEMPTS LANDING

Axis Anti-Aircraft Guns Bag 22 Enemy Warplanes—11 Shot Down in Duel

ATTACK MADE SATURDAY

Italian Torpedo Planes Bomb 3 Merchantmen Off Tunisian Coast

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, July 10.—Powerful Anglo-American fleet and air forces attacked the southeastern part of Sicily and their troops landed at several points in this part of the island Saturday morning, the German High Command announced on the same day. The communique added that the Axis forces, which anticipated their attack, immediately met the enemy and a fierce battle is now being fought between the two forces.

Regarding the war situation in Sicily, the Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following communique:

Last Friday night the anti-Axis forces, under cover of powerful naval units and air formations, commenced their attack against Sicily Island. Their attack was met by the Axis forces on land and in the air and an intense battle is now raging over all the area in the southeastern coast of the same island.

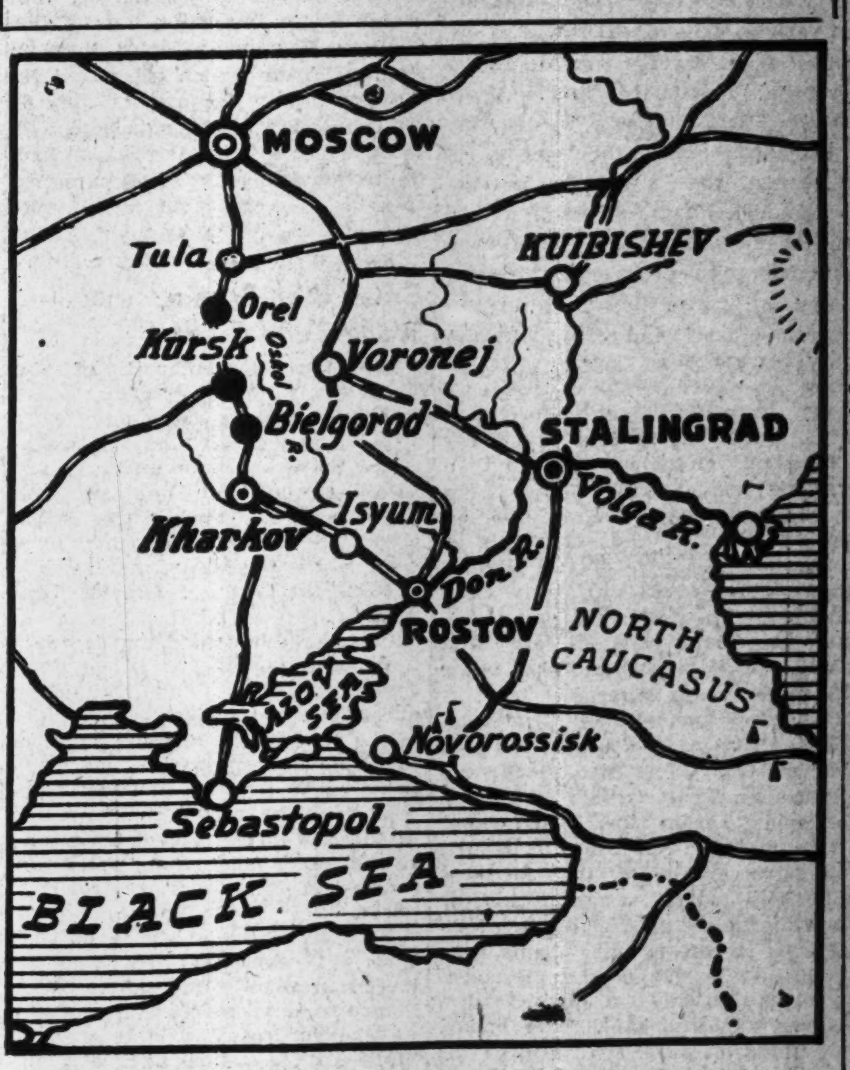
33 Planes Downed

ROME, July 10.—The Italian High Command on Saturday also announced that a fierce battle is now going on between the Axis and Anglo-American forces in the southeastern area of Sicily Island. The announcement said that the anti-Axis forces are using para-troops in their Sicily operations.

Meanwhile, another communique issued by the Italian High Command reveals that Axis anti-aircraft batteries shot down 22 enemy planes when the Anglo-American forces attempted to land on the island. Besides these, German fighters also downed 11 enemy planes, it is stated.

It is also reported that in the waters close to the Tunisian coast, Italian torpedo planes inflicted heavy damages upon three enemy merchantmen, totaling 29,000 tons.

Scene of Furious Action



Hard-hitting German units, protected by an impervious air umbrella, are cutting deeper and deeper into the Soviet positions along the 180-mile Orel-Kursk-Bielgorod front. Since July 5 when this sector became the battleground of the latest German offensive, the Soviets have lost hundreds of tanks and aircraft.

MANY ALIEN SAILORS LEAVE BRITISH SHIPS

11,000 Desert at U.S. Ports Because of Great Risks, Low Pay

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 10.—An article in one of the British magazines reaching here recently reveals that the number of foreign seamen deserting British ships is increasing enormously due to the dangers involved and the poor treatment accorded them. The gist of the report follows:

"More than 11,000 foreign seamen aboard British ships, dropping anchor at various American ports, have deserted because of the great risks and low pay.

"The American Government authorities, at the request of the British, have taken steps to force the deserters to return to the British ships.

Furthermore, the American authorities have advised the British to effect some renovations in the treatment of foreign seamen in order to remedy the basic cause."

Fleet Leaves Gibraltar

A powerful British fleet composed of two King George-type battleships and numerous other large warships seemingly has left Gibraltar for the Mediterranean, according to informations emanating from the German military quarters a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi reports.

Although it cannot be definitely said whether the movement of the fleet is connected with the much-publicized anti-Axis offensive against continental Europe, it is true that the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been considerably strengthened recently by incorporating the aid of several American aircraft carriers and cruisers.

NEW POLE PREMIER RESIGNS FROM POST

Cabinet Splits Over Choice of Army Chief

LISBON, July 9.—Stanislaw Mikolajozyk, who was appointed only four days ago as temporary successor to the late Premier, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, of the Polish refugee government in London, tendered his resignation today, according to a London dispatch.

The cause for his resignation is said to be the cabinet rift over the selection of a supreme commander for the Polish refugee forces.

Syrian Border Closed

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 10.—The Turkish-Syrian border was again closed from the Syrian side on Wednesday, it was reported from reliable quarters, according to a dispatch from Ankara. The reason for the closure is believed to be the mobilization of troops.

REICH U-BOATS SINK EIGHT ENEMY SHIPS

Germans Bring Down 5 British Aircraft Which Raided Rhineland

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—German submarines operating in the waters off the coast of Brazil and in the Mediterranean sank eight anti-Axis merchantmen, aggregating 51,000 tons, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

5 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—Five British warplanes were downed by the German forces when the enemy raided the Rhineland last night, according to confirmed reports received thus far, it was announced by the headquarters of the Luftwaffe today.

Bochum was seemingly the most important objective of the British raiders, the residential districts of the city being indiscriminately and heavily bombed by the marauders, starting conflagrations at various places.

Enemy raids of a milder nature extended to Essen, Barmen and Oberhausen, also on the same night.

INDIANS VOLUNTEER FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Applicants Increase in Number Daily

Domei

SHONAN, July 10.—Volunteers for the Indian National Army are daily applying in ever increasing numbers, together with the steady inflow of innumerable monetary donations and telegrams of encouragement, it was learned here today.

This trend has been especially active since Subhas Chandra Bose, President and "Nethaji" of the Indian Independence League, reviewed his newly-organized troops at Shonan only July 6th.

The authorities concerned are busy attending adequately to the daily flood of applications from young Indians residing at various places in Malai, it was said.

AIR MAIL SERVICE OPENED

To Connect Japan, Celebes, Borneo and Others

Domei

MACASSAR, July 10.—Air mail service between Japan and Celebes, South Borneo, the Lesser Sunda and the Molucca Islands and between these islands commenced today, it was officially announced.

For the time being, the service is restricted to business documents.

The fee is 50 sen up to 20 grams, while maximum weight of each mail matter is limited to 60 grams.

REICH BREAKS OPEN RED DEFENSE WALL IN BIELGOROD AREA

Germans Pour Through Fissured Line—Capture Several Positions

OREL FIGHTING FIERCE

119 Soviet Warplanes Are Downed in Single Day's Engagement

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—Pounding a formidable wedge into the Red Army's outer positions in the Bielgorod district, the German forces pressed steadily further until finally yesterday several of the Soviet positions north of the Bielgorod sector fell into German hands.

The Germans also show superiority in Orel, where a fierce artillery battle continues to be waged south of the sector. The activity of the German air forces, cooperating with the ground units, is strikingly noticeable, with 119 Soviet planes having been downed during a single day's fighting yesterday. The number of tanks destroyed or captured numbered 1,227 since May of this year.

Announcement Made

Domei

BERLIN, July 10.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters made the following announcement today in connection with the war situation.

The Eastern Front:

1. The German land and air units succeeded in making further advances in the Bielgorod and Orel districts, sweeping aside the stubborn resistance of the greatly reinforced Soviet forces. The German forces were able to make still further advances north of Bielgorod, while in the terrain south of Orel a ferocious artillery battle is taking place.
2. The number of Soviet tanks, damaged or captured, since May totaled 1,227.
3. A formidable squadron of German planes in collaboration with the land units are now in the midst of fierce encounters with the Soviets. On July 9 the German air units and anti-aircraft guns downed 119 Soviet planes.

The British Front:

1. A squadron of British bombing planes attacked western Germany on the night of July 9. Damages were caused and fire started in the residential districts of Bochum.
2. The German air force brought down 11 enemy bombers over the German-occupied territories in western Europe and the Atlantic area.
3. During the period of July 1 to 10, German naval units, the German merchantmen and the naval anti-aircraft guns downed 21 enemy planes.

F.I.C.-NIPPON TALKS RESUMED IN SAIGON

Suzuki, Martin Take Up Supply Question

Domei

SAIGON, July 10.—Rokuro Suzuki, Japanese Consul-General at Saigon, and Jacque Martin, Director of the Economic Bureau of the French Indo-China Government-General, today resumed their talks regarding details of Japan's supply of commodities to the French Colony.

It is expected that Japan and French Indo-China will come to a complete agreement on this problem after technical matters, which have been left undecided, are thoroughly studied and settled.

The negotiations between Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Martin were temporarily suspended a few weeks ago because of the marriage of the Economic Chief.

FACTORY BLOWN UP

Rio De Janeiro's Petropolis Plant Wrecked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 10.—A sudden explosion occurred at the Petropolis Munitions Factory on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro, wrecking all the buildings of the factory area, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

The devastated factory was a vital war plant of the Brazilian army. No announcement has yet been made as to the number of dead or wounded.

It was also reported that the government authorities have immediately started investigations as to the cause of the explosion.

PEOPLES' EFFORTS VITAL FOR COUNTRY

Can Cooperate for Good of State Through National Movements

By a Domei Correspondent

NANKING, July 10.—A country must be ruled with the cooperation of the people. In this respect the trend of a National Government Movement becomes the direct and greatest cause for the success or failure of a Government.

The progress of the National Movement in China is truly a surprise to me. I am now firmly convinced that I must revise my vague belief that the National Movement in Japan is the most progressive of its kind. I am quite ready to recognize the fact that, though there are certain differences, subject to prevailing conditions in the nature of the National Movements in Manchoukuo, North China, and in Central China, they are progressing with a strength no less greater, as far as the enthusiasm and practice are concerned, than that in Japan.

Play Vital Roles.

These movements are expected to become the fountain heads in their respective localities of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Furthermore, taking deep roots among the peoples of various districts, these movements are, by their very nature, destined to grow out of their respective localities and merge into a Greater East Asia Movement.

The following is a summary of the conditions of the National Movements in their respective districts:

Manchoukuo: The Free Labor Service "Army", which was organized in Manchoukuo since February of this year is being called simply the Labor "Army", and this organization has already started its activities as a great force in the lives of the people. This service, which has taken the form of free labor service for four months each each year for the period of three years, is the highest and the most honorable public service comparable to military service.

In general the people answer the call for labor with each prefecture as a unit composed of different district groups, while students render their service with each school as a unit. Moreover, every able man, be he a university student a farmer or a laborer, is enjoined to answer the call without exception. Thus it is certain that through this labor service a consciousness of building their country with the sweat of their brows and a deep love for their native land will be instilled in the hearts of the people, in consequence of which a strong national spirit will be fostered among them.

At this auspicious time I was given an opportunity to review a parade by a student Labor "Army" composed of Japanese, Russian, and Mongolian students. I was deeply touched by the scene, for the "Army" was not a group of young men forced to work, but a surging tide of eager youths. I could not help admiring young Manchoukuo that could do these things. And when I think of what the result of this movement will be five or ten years hence, I can hardly suppress the joyous quickening of my heart beat.

Hsinmin Plays Role

North China: The origin of all the movements in North China is to be looked for in the six years of struggle in the present China Affair. It is now almost five years since the organization of the Hsinmin Society. I who had certain qualms as to the future of this National Movement, had to recognize my lack of understanding when I visited the headquarters of the Hsinmin Society in Peking.

With the beginning of the application of Japan's new China policy in February, the Hsinmin Society, by enforcing a fundamental reorganization, has firmly united itself under leadership of Vice-President Yu Hsi-chieh.

As the most pressing need in North China is the solution of the Communist problem, aware that armed operations alone can never uproot the menace completely, the Hsinmin Society has taken upon itself the mission of exterminating the Communist menace from its sphere of influence. For this purpose the Society is making every possible effort to win the confidence of the people of North China by means of helping them.

This, of course, is a difficult task, but the young leaders, are firm in their belief that except for this movement there is no way of ridding North China of the Communists.

Central China: The new National Movement in Central China, which has just begun to run smoothly, has often been reported in Japan. However, it is easy to see how much importance is placed on this movement by the leaders of the National Government at Nanking from the fact that President Wang Ching-wei, busy as he is, is expected to attend, as the chairman of committee, the training of the leaders which will be started in near future.

Thus, the Chinese continent, mobilizing all its power, has completed the structure for a great advance toward the reconstruction of the entire nation, and has actually started her march toward her cherished objective.

The Past Week in Review

Furious Raids Staged In South Pacific

The Imperial Navy Air Units are carrying out effective bombing raids on various fronts. On June 28, they raided the powerful north Australian air base, Port Darwin, and on June 30 hit Brooks Creek, a newly-established base in the interior.

Against the American landing units on Rendova, Japanese Army and Navy Air Units have been carrying out effective raids daily. Following up the two-day air battle over Rendova Island on June 30 and July 1 when four enemy warships were smashed and 77 planes shot down in battle, another formation of Imperial Army and Navy Air Units bombed the island on July 3 causing heavy fires to break out as well as shooting down nine opposing aircraft and damaging a large enemy transport and sinking many other small surface vessels. Again on the following day, Japanese Air Units sank 15 large and small enemy vessels and shot down 23 more enemy aircraft.

American forces which landed on Nassau Bay in the southeastern part of New Guinea on June 30 and the Australian army which had been advancing from the Wau sector were smashed on July 5 by the offensive drives of the Japanese Garrison troops stationed in the neighborhood of Salamaua, New Guinea, throwing the enemy into confusion. In Kula Gulf to the northwest of the island, a Japanese destroyer squadron sank three enemy warships on July 5 while over the same gulf the Japanese Air Force shot down 10 enemy planes. The destroyer squadron, at midnight on the same day, further sank one cruiser and set afire another causing the enemy vessels to flee.

Prime Minister Tojo Visits Thailand, Shonan

Evincing the sincere wish of the Japanese Government for the welfare and mutual cooperation of all member units within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo left Tokyo on June 30 for the purpose of exchanging views with Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, and also to inspect the various Southern areas and to thank and encourage Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions as well as all officers and men under him.

On July 5, a joint communique was issued by the Japanese and Thai Governments revealing that agreement was reached between Prime Minister Tojo, who arrived in Thailand on July 3, and Premier Songkhram for including the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu in the northern part of the Malai peninsula, and the Shan States of Ketung and Mong Pan in Thai territory.

Meanwhile, the Board of Information announced early last week, that Prime Minister Tojo reached Shonan on July 5.

Chiang's Army Dealt Big Losses in 1 Year

Revealing its devastating striking power, the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China dealt heavy losses to the Chungking army during one year since July of last year up to this month, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on July 6, on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair.

The results show that the enemy left about 457,800 bodies behind, while about 149,000 were taken prisoner. Those joining the peace movement under President Wang Ching-wei number approximately 96,000. In addition, large quantities of trophies were seized by the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, from February 21 of this year and up to late June, crack units of the Imperial Japanese Navy raided the position of the remnant Chungking troops, who entrenched themselves in their mountain strongholds in the northwestern part of Hainan Island, and killed 9,500 of the of the enemy troops while 3,600 surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

Indian National Army Is Organized

Subhas Chandra Bose, who on July 4 assumed the post of president of the Indian Independence League, has proposed the establishment of a provisional government and at the same time he has organized a National Army which will be the propelling, militant force for the achievement of Indian independence.

Besides the infantry, the Indian National Army is supported by artillery, engineering and communication units. The newly-organized Indian National Army is expected to give the Indian independence movement the strong and positive propelling force which it has hitherto lacked.

In the meantime, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, during the course of his inspection tour of the Southern Regions, inspected the new National Army which assembled in the City Square, Shonan, on July 6. His inspection of the men who will presently be fighting the British had the tremendous effect of encouraging them to the extent of feeling unbounded confidence in their ability to make a liberated India a reality.

Crush U.S., Britain, Wang Tells China

Recalling the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, President Wang Ching-wei issued a statement on July 6 declaring that if China had realized the necessity of the union of East Asiatic nations and had acted with more prudence during the initial stages, the China Affair could have been settled peacefully, thereby preventing the War of Greater East Asia.

President Wang said that it might have been possible to adjust Sino-Japanese relations if the Chungking authorities had suspended hostilities at the time of the announcement of the Konoye message and started a peace movement. Chungking, however, took the wrong course, acting as the tool of the United States and Britain, and as a result peace and order have not yet returned to China.

Because of the existence of such traitors, he said, East Asia is not yet free from anxiety internally. It is a matter of deep regret that misguided elements of this kind are still hindering the emancipation of China and East Asia, he continued. Accordingly, he declared, it is necessary for the National Government of China to strive for the union of the Chinese people and lay the foundations for China's rehabilitation in model peace zones.

Foe In Europe Suffers Loss of Air Power

The Anglo-American air forces have lost 2,507 planes over Germany and the German-occupied territories in Western Europe in the six months since January till June inclusive, the German High Command announced recently.

Almost all of the planes destroyed have been four-motored bombers and, according to estimates by German military experts, involved the loss of 17,000 Anglo-American fliers. Of that number the greater part have been killed, and a few have been taken prisoners.

The large number of Anglo-American planes that were unable to return to their bases and those which were forced to land and destroyed are not included in the High Command's figures. It follows that if these are included the planes destroyed would amount to 3,000 and fliers to 20,000.

Il Duce Blasts Talk of Peace

Laughing to scorn the curious messages being sent by the anti-Axis nations to the Italian people in order to undermine their morale, Il Duce Mussolini in his speech before a conference of Fascist leaders at the Palazzo di Venezia on June 4 blasted all talk of peace and pointed out that armistice meant surrender and surrender meant dishonor.

Premier Mussolini said:

"The Fascist Party has worked with the utmost vigor supporting the Italian people who are engaged in this grim war but any elements liable to disturb national unity must be inexorably dealt with. In this war the people of Italy must choose one of two ways: whether we go hand in hand with our allies of the Tripartite Alliance and march on to victory or accept a humiliating peace and be relegated to a fourth or fifth class nation. For myself I am convinced of ultimate victory, but if there should be any Italians who would listen to the insidious peace propaganda of the enemy camp, they must be regarded as traitors to their country. Armistice means surrender and surrender means humiliation and ruin."

Sikorski Killed In Plane Crash

Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, who was on his way to London after finishing his inspection trip to Syria, was killed in an airplane accident on July 4. The bodies of the Polish Premier and others who perished in the accident were recovered from the sea near Gibraltar and have been placed in a Catholic church at Gibraltar.

Concerning the cause of the accident some suspicious points are reported. It is observed that such a large-type plane as the four-motored heavy bomber of the Liberator type would never suffer a mishap unless some mischief is done to the fuselage or engine before it hops off. Of the 17 persons on board, only the British pilot survived, and on this account, the suspicion of assassination is strong. Today, in the House of Commons, British Prime Minister Churchill said that he could not say anything about the cause of the accident in which the Polish Premier died.

Juvenile Crime Wave Sweeps United States

The serious rise in the number of juvenile crime cases, especially those committed by girls, is one of the outstanding problems of wartime America, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

The problem especially of the "Victory Girls", morally loose and disease-ridden high school-age girls who congregate around every army and navy post, is considered extremely grave, prompting the magazine Common Sense to assert, "The American public's greatest enemy is not Hitler but the Victory Girls".

The American publication points out that this critical rise in the rate of juvenile crimes committed is due largely to the unhealthy character of the American family's mode of living, and that the root lies in the people's moral laxity. The question, also accompanied by the rising rate of social diseases, is being regarded with horror by many leading Americans.

Yankee Starts Anti-Veto Move

A bill amending the Constitution of the United States so that the President will be deprived of the authority to veto bills approved by Congress has been submitted to the House of Representatives by Hatton W. Sumners, Democrat from Texas, according to reports from Washington.

President Roosevelt has exercised his right of veto twice in recent days, first on the strike suppression bill and then on the bill extending the term of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and thus caused a serious confrontation with Congress. The proposed bill is aimed at preventing such a situation between the President and Congress in the future.

Meanwhile, with the decline of his popularity in parallel with the consecutive setbacks of the United States in the war, President Roosevelt is now desperate in regaining the favor of the public, particularly of the labor class, by refusing to sign the strike suppression bill, and by frantically attempting to concoct anti-inflationary measures. The Presidential election being only a year ahead, it is now urgent for him to put on a grand show on the Pacific battle front, in order to recover his popularity and thus win in the coming election.

Cause for War In Europe Studied

(Continued from Page 4)

velt voluntarily made the United States "the arsenal for the Democracies."

On top of this, the British naval blockade reacted badly on the economic set-up of the Third Reich, and it found itself almost impossible to overcome the deficiency in foodstuffs, non-ferrous metals, especially copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, tin and antimony and in fibrous materials. Taking advantage of this difficulty of Germany, the Soviet Union enlarged the scope of its Socialistic control economy as a prelude to the extension of its policy of a Communistic world revolution. This economic confrontation may be said to be another cause which eventualized the commencement of hostilities between Germany and Soviet Russia.

(To Be Concluded)

Gerede for Japan

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 11.—In the announcement made yesterday by the Turkish Foreign Office in connection with certain changes in the diplomatic representatives, it was given out that Huesrev Gerede, former Turkish Ambassador to Germany, has been assigned the post of Turkish Ambassador to Japan.

Nakazaki Took Part In 97 Engagements Against the Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

tack it.

Braving furious ground fire, Lieutenant Nakazaki led his men through the smoke and fire of battle and blasted two enemy planes on the ground.

October 26.—The Nakazaki sub-unit assisted Japanese artillery batteries that bombarded the Tinsukia Airfield.

October 28.—Escorted Japanese bombers in a raid on Tinsukia Airfield.

October 29.—The Nakazaki sub-unit took-off to repulse eight enemy planes that raided the base, and caused them to flee.

December 10.—The Nakazaki sub-unit participated in the bombing of Chittagong under commander Unit-Leader Ishikawa and succeeded in downing three enemy planes. During the assault, Lieutenant Ishikawa pursued a fleeing enemy P-36 fighter and daringly bagged his prey.

December 15.—While returning from a bombing raid in which the Nakazaki sub-unit was assigned to escort our bombers, several enemy Hurricane fighters were discovered stealing upon our bomber formations from the rear. Lieutenant Nakazaki led his men against the enemy he himself downing two of the enemy machines after pursuing the fleeing Hurricanes to a point south of Chittagong.

December 19.—Upon detecting the sound of an enemy plane approaching the base at 2:30 a.m. the Nakzaki sub-unit immediately took-off to meet it.

Fights Attackers

December 20.—Enemy formations composed of 14 Blenheims flying at an altitude of 3,200 meters, six P-40 fighters flying approximately 1,000 meters above the Blenheims and six Hurricanes patroling some 1,000 meters above the P-40 fighters suddenly appeared over Magwe at 1:15 p.m. and began to bomb our planes and installations on the field. The Nakazaki sub-unit was ordered to attack the Hurricane fighters. Successfully making difficult take-offs in planes that had been damaged by the explosions of enemy bombs, the Japanese planes engaged the Hurricanes in terrific dog-fights and downed two of the enemy planes.

December 22.—The sub-unit raided Feni Airfield, and during the assault, Lieutenant Nakazaki killed an enemy pilot with machine-gun fire.

December 24.—Lieutenant Nakazaki took-off with three other planes to repulse enemy attackers. During the take-off, the plane carrying the Lieutenant and another plane was hit by enemy bullets, puncturing the gasoline tanks in both planes. The escaping fuel flooded the cookpits, but the intrepid fliers continued their ascent.

In the furious air duel which ensued, Lieutenant Nakazaki alone fought against six enemy planes and finally succeeded in downing four of their number, (one unascertained). When Lieutenant Nakazaki landed his crippled plane, he was found unconscious due to the noxious fumes of the gasoline.

December 25.—Lieutenant Nakazaki set out alone for Yunnan-yi as the lone escort to our bomber.

January 16.—During return from Yunnan-yi Lieutenant Nakazaki downed two enemy P-40 planes.

January 17.—The sub-unit downed one enemy Hurricane in an aerial combat.

January 20.—En route to bomb enemy positions in the vicinity of Akyab, more than 20 enemy trucks laden with troops and supplies were discovered. The Nakazaki sub-unit machine-gunned the trucks and set many aflame. During the attack, Lieutenant Nakazaki's plane was hit by an enemy missile.

January 23.—The Nakazaki sub-unit was ordered to escort bombers in a raid on military installations at Chittagong. As the formation neared its objective, five enemy Hurricanes approached it from the rear. Lieutenant Nakazaki downed one of the Hurricanes after a furious air duel, but the engine and gas tank of his plane were hit and punctured during the encounter. The Lieutenant headed his crippled plane back toward the base, closely guarded by Lieutenant Keiji Yamamoto's plane.

Self-Blasts Plane

When Lieutenant Nakazaki's plane returned some 40 kilometers to a point west of Maungdaw, the motor suddenly stopped. Since the crippled plane had lost altitude, there was no chance of reaching Japanese lines by gliding. Therefore, Lieutenant Nakazaki determined to self-blast his plane. He looked around for an objective while maneuvering his plane back toward the enemy territory and spotted an enemy transport on the Naaf River at a point approximately 10 kilometers northwest of Maungdaw.

It was exactly 3:15 p.m. when Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki self-blasted his plane on the deck of the enemy transport.

The indomitable courage and spirit displayed by Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki, who self-blasted his doomed plane on the deck of an enemy transports, is indeed worthy of the citation received from the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Units in the Southern Regions on April 29.

Burning with flaming patriotism and a keen sense of duty and responsibility, Lieutenant Nakazaki died the glorious and heroic death of a true Japanese warrior. His dazzling and meritorious services, topped by his gallant death, will be remembered forever by the Japanese and others as well.

His death will further enhance morale at the home front as well as the fighting front, and will live as a shining and undimming symbol of the spirit of Bushido.

Chungking Faces Economic Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

its officials from the extreme pressure of life, is distributing rice, salt and fuel wood at low prices, but such a temporary measure cannot mitigate the sufferings of the people. In recalling better days, they are looking forward to the time when they may be able to return to Nanking or Shanghai.

"It is highly improbable that Chungking, which was flung into a tragic predicament will be able to check the rise of commodity prices as well as to peg the unlimited rise of wages, in its attempt to stave off inflation.

West Asia Is Scene Of Bitter Rivalry

(Continued from Page 1)

penetrating into the British sphere of influence.

Then in Iraq, the Soviet authorities, establishing a large-scale organ in Basra recently, are tenaciously carrying on Communistic propaganda.

Syria and Arabia: According to an Ankara dispatch, the British authorities are frantically maneuvering to attain the Syrian independence movement. For this purpose, Britain is constantly oppressing the Syrian Nationalist Party, whereas the United States, due to her sinister designs of advancing into Syria, is giving secret support to the same party.

In Arabia, the Anglo-American conflict over the problem of the Arabian race is said to be assuming serious proportions.

Preparations Rushed To Set Up Government

(Continued from Page 1)

by the unanimous will of the Indian people.

Question: What is the form of the Provisional Government?

Answer: As it is still under contemplation, I cannot tell you anything about its nature. But as it is going to be established for fighting against Britain and gaining freedom, everything will be organized with this end in view. Therefore, anything that is not urgent will be excluded. For instance, the Railway Ministry which can always be found in the ordinary government. However, as we don't need such a department for the time being, it will of course be excluded.

Question: What about the future activities?

Answer: Already the organization of the Indians in East Asia has been completed. This organization will be further strengthened and expanded, and we must train our patriots both militarily and morally. The next thing we should do is to take such trained men to the actual battlefield.

Question: What about the Indian National Army?

Answer: I have inspected them several times, and I marvelled at the superiority of the troops. I have confidence that this army will be able to put up a very effective fight, but I intend to train a certain number of troops. I firmly believe that since we have such spiritually and militarily trained men as against the British army which has no definite war objective, we can surely attain our independence. Besides this, I have also an intention of forming a women volunteer corps.

Women to Be Included

Question: Are the women corps going to be regular fighting units?

Answer: Of course, they are going to be regular fighting units. You may wonder if the Indian women can participate in actual fighting. But it is not surprising to me because I know that the Indian women are now active in various fields just as the men folks. As a matter of fact, many an Indian woman has been imprisoned as a result of having fought for independence.

Question: Have the Indian women ever participated in regular battle?

Answer: Yes. In the Indian independence war of 1857 a number of Indian women took up arms and were killed by the enemy. Indian women are good fighters. You can well expect how bravely these women soldiers will fight against the British-Indian army in the forthcoming independence war.

Question: What is your opinion about Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence and non-cooperation?

Answer: The Anglo-American Powers are frantically propagating that I am opposed to Gandhi, but it is a great mistake. As a matter of fact, I have been an ardent believer in Mahatma Gandhi. You can see this fact as you examine my struggles during the past 20 years.

Question: How do the Indian populace feel toward Japan?

Answer: I can say that their feeling had been very good until the outbreak of the China affair. The Indians paid great respects to and had trust in the Japanese who had made marked strides in East Asia. Unfortunately, however, due to the crafty Anglo-American propaganda, the Indians came to sympathize with China after the outbreak of the China affair.

However, again, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, their sentiment has undergone a great change, and today they have noticeably come to entertain good feeling for the Japanese. They have come to realize that they are fighting side by side with the Japanese against their common foes, and they have also come to understand the true intentions of Japan's war.

Japan has promised to give independence to Burma and the Philippines shortly, and the Indian people have come to understand Japan's good intentions. In fact, the Indian people have come to understand fully the significance of the Greater East Asia War and to see clearly the true form of Japan.

Lastly when a reporter questioned Subhas Bose on his views on the cooperation between the Hindus and Mohammedans, he replied: "We Indians are now fighting against the British. Such a trifle question will automatically be solved upon the realization of independence."

VISITING JAPANESE FETED IN SHANGHAI

Mayor Chen Gives Luncheon Party Welcoming Economic Mission

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The members of the Japanese Economic Mission to China, headed by Masatsune Ogura, were feted at a welcome luncheon given in their honor by Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, and later had friendly talks with Chinese financiers at the Cathay Hotel.

Present at the meeting were Sotaro Ishiwata and Dr. Masutaro Kimura, economic advisers to the National Government of China.

Later in the afternoon, the visiting Japanese were guests of honor at a tea party given jointly by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Central China Headquarters of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference.

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Imperialism in Action

By Frederick Wiehl

Frederick Wiehl is a prominent New York lawyer and an authority on American labor relations. He has ably represented and defended the cause of labor in the American courts for many years. During the past eight years, he has been active in disputes before the Labor Relations Board in Washington and was once requested by United States Senator Rush H. Holt of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the strike situation in the United States. As a confirmed isolationist and President of the All-American Association, he led the nationwide movement to keep the United States out of war.

Behind the so-called interest of the United States in Britain—all the "aid to Britain" talk—is a unique situation. It involves also America's former professed "interest" in Germany.

In a figure of speech Britain may be compared to a stone which a thief hurls at a store-window in order to gain entrance to the premises to be robbed. Yes, how the United States imperialists got Britain, the stone, into their hands and how they threw that stone at Germany by virtue of the so-called "British" declaration of war against Germany on September 3, 1939, is a masterpiece of international intrigue. It was really the undercover work of the agents of the gigantic American Dillon Read and Morgan Syndicates which made this at all possible. This is disclosed in the suppressed record of the events of 1924 to 1939.

Back in 1924 the Dillon Read Syndicate decided to expand beyond the borders of the United States and engage in the exploitation of the German people. It decided to buy up the entire Ruhr steel industry in Germany and to organize it into a German steel trust to be called the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G., which was to hold the stock control of such operating steel companies as Krupp, Thyssen, Stinnes and others. The control of this great holding company was to rest in the hands of the Dillon Read Syndicate, with Fritz Thyssen acting as its German representative.

Survival Threatened

Now, as soon as this plan was put into operation, new and unforeseen difficulties arose. Its "flower" was growing in a land which, at the time, was contaminated with too many political weeds and these threatened its survival.

Experience in international finance teaches us that it is dangerous to put money into a foreign enterprise especially if the land is not first made "politically safe." In the United States the land was made safe for exploitation by the Morgan and Dillon Read Syndicates by arranging to have the American Government in the hands of either one or the other of the syndicates' two political candidates, that is, in either the Republican (Morgan) Party or the Democratic (Dillon Read) Party. That was safe business for the American imperialists at home. But in Germany they were rather careless in toiling the political ground.

The American system of politics and government as it is arranged in the United States is like a glass-house put around a flower. Such a flower was bound to grow no matter how poor the quality of the flower nor how rotten the management. The fact of incompetency of management was indeed conceded by those who demanded a glass-house of political and governmental protection for their investment-flowers.

Trouble in Germany

But in Germany they experienced trouble with both the nature of the land and the quality of their investment-managers. In 1924 the land was still social-democratic in government, but Russia was sponsoring a growing German Communist Party which boasted of a membership of over one-third of Germany's population. In addition to this, the Ruhr was in practical bankruptcy. It was made bankrupt after the first World War by the attacks of the Morgan and Dillon Read Syndicates against the old German currency. From 1919 to 1924, they attacked the old Mark and rendered it almost worthless through currency inflation. This in turn brought about the practical bankruptcy of the Ruhr steel industry. It was then possible for them to buy it for "a few American dollars" in 1924, according to Fritz Thyssen, German representative of Dillon Read, in a speech made at the banquet of the American Bankers Club on December 12, 1924.

In the grey skies hovering above Germany was the spectre of Russia which at that time was engaged in a clever series of tricks. She was mixing communism with American imperialistic plutocracy. She invited such American capitalists as Harriman and Co., a unit of the Dillon Read Syndicate, to invest its money and machinery and equipment in Russian manganese mines by granting the Harriman Company an exclusive franchise and concession. Under this plan $15,000,000 was invested, and then a slight dispute developed due to the failure of the Harriman Company to pay over to the Russian government the agreed "collective share." The Harriman concession was confiscated. The same thing happened again and again at that time to most of the other American capitalists who went into Russia to exploit under the so-called "protection" of the communist system.

It was feared that Russia would next step across the border into Germany and do the same thing there with the Dillon Read Ruhr investment. This would be possible if Russia succeeded in putting the rising German Communist Party into power in the German government. Looking about Germany for another party to counteract this, Dillon Read was quick to find the right one in the National Socialist German Workers Party. This was supported in the hope that a future National Socialist triumph over the Communist faction would safeguard the Dillon Read Ruhr investment and in addition would return the "investment" in the National Socialist Party by special grants of temporary tax-exemption.

But when Adolf Hitler rose to power in the German Government on January 30, 1933, the Dillon Read expectation that their Ruhr investment would be declared tax-free met with complete and total disappointment. This was flatly refused, and an international political dispute arose. But, nevertheless, the Dillon Read Ruhr investment remained taxed on the same basis as all other enterprises in Germany.

The incompetent American investment-managers were unable successfully to operate under such circumstances. As a result the steel operating companies were sold out for tax-arrears, and the German Government became the purchaser. It became the property of the German Government, and this meant ownership by the German people for the benefit of all German workers. This situation may be contrasted with the former ownership by the American imperialistic interests.

This legal action by the German Government against the interests of the Dillon Read Syndicate, but for the interests of the German workers, failed to receive any notable praise from the Wall Street imperialists. They shouted "Revenge!" They demanded "War against the German leaders!"

U.S. Propaganda Campaign

Behind the sinister walls of the boards of directors' rooms in Wall Street and in the smelly offices of their puppet-officials in Washington, a well-timed simultaneous cry was issued against Germany. This was followed by a well-planned and well-directed propaganda campaign in the American press.

Originally Germany was publicized as a "land good for investment." But, when Hitler and the National Socialist Party refused to act as puppets in the same manner as Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, they condemned both Germany and its leader. Such conduct is typical of plutocracy. It recalls the example in a small way, of the Morgan boy of Glen Cove who just cannot play tennis unless someone holds his tennis racket and then strikes the ball for him.

They quit Germany when they found out that they had to "play ball" in business matters in accordance with the same rules of open competition which prevailed for all firms within Germany. The factor which caused it to quit was solely its own acknowledged incompetence.

Although the Dillon Read-Roosevelt plan launched against Germany was designed for the purpose of preparing the American nation for war with Germany, they knew that they could not hope for an American declaration of war against Germany as the public was fooled too crudely in the first World War by obviously false propaganda against Germany. That game was played, and the American public paid for it in fun. It could not be played a second time. A variation was vitally necessary, and this was discovered in the fact that if Britain could be induced to declare war on Germany, then America could help Britain "save her democracy." Britain was to be used as a cat's paw to get the American chestnuts out of the Ruhr fire.

Control of Britain

This Dillon Read strategy required the control of the British Empire as a preliminary step and a springboard against Germany. This was not a task beyond the power of the gigantic syndicate. They had experience in taking over South American republics. It was another job on the day's calendar. Their boys were the cum laude graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. It started in the fall of 1933, when they picked up the unpaid bill of John Bull for the balance of his debt for the first World War, a mere sum of $2,500,000,000.

Dillon Read planned to buy up all the gold on the London market, and then have the American puppet government demand payment of the war debt in gold. As a preparatory step against the possibility of Britain buying it, back again, the Thomas Amendment was quietly passed in 1933. That Amendment gave the President the right to revalue gold. It did not, of itself, change the value of gold but merely gave the President the power to change it if he decided to do so. It was a preliminary and precautionary step for something bigger. It was to be used as a threat in order to discourage any British maneuver to repurchase gold later and attempt to pay off the war debt, should she disapprove of the tightness of the noose which was about to be placed around her royal neck.

The World Economic Conference in 1933 was next called by the United States to be held in London for the purpose of forcing Britain to declare herself bankrupt. It was a sort of a creditors' meeting held in the kitchen of the debtor and under the most embarrassing circumstances both privately and publicly.

Beaverbrook's Speech

At the close of the Conference Lord Beaverbrook became the spokesman of this bankruptcy and issued a prepared statement to the press which he read over the B.B.C. and published in his Daily Express. It was a humble and apologetic declaration which reflected the coming death of the gigantic British "octopus." In its words we can almost hear his tricky voice first boasting aloud in typical British boisterous style, accusing one and all for the Empire's predicament, and then in an almost fading whisper his voice drops half choking in despair and confusion while the thumping hearts of the Empire's 500,000,000 suppressed subjects sat in profound silence awaiting the final stroke of its death. Truly, in the history of mankind it was a moment of epochal importance, it was Britain's lamentable confession of defeat. The echo of that defeat might have been heard in the long weary voices of its people in a strange murmur: "Britain! Thy oppressed slaves rejoice in thy defeat!"

The statement of Lord Beaverbrook ended with these words:

"Now, when peace came to the world, the belief was general in Britain that the United States did not expect a settlement.

"This conviction was due to the utterance of President Wilson, who had said that there was to be no profit from the war, and in April 1917, addressing both Houses of Congress, he declared that 'we seek no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make.'

"General Pershing said: 'If it had not been that the Allies were able to hold the lines for fifteen months after we had entered the war—hold them with the support of the loans we made—the war might have been lost. We scarcely realized what those loans meant to them and to us. It seems to me that there is some middle ground where we should bear a certain part of the expense in maintaining the Allies' armies at the front while we were preparing, instead of calling all this money a loan and insisting upon repayment. We were responsible. We gave the money, knowing it would be used to hold the Germans until we could prepare. Fifteen months. Think of it!'

U.S. Presses for Debts

"There was surprise when, a few years later, the Americans began to press for settlement of the debt.

"The debt could not be paid in gold, for Britain had no gold to send. It could not be paid in an increased sale of British goods, the United States would not take more goods. It could not be settled by means of the trade balance, for the trade balance was against Britain already.

"The debt, of course, was not paid. But the failure to pay was due to the disappearance of the gold, which in turn resulted in the bankruptcy of the British Treasury. It was bankruptcy, not repudiation. It was our misfortune to go bankrupt.

"And there she stands at this hour of dismay. She has gold reserves, but they are all destined for shipment to the United States."

Those words issued by the official spokesman for the British Empire establish the fact of Britain's bankruptcy, and this proof is unassailable.

In Lord Beaverbrook's statement we note particularly the quoted words of General Pershing who led the American Expeditionary Forces during the first World War in the Morgan Syndicate's fight against German big business.

Pershing's Role

Pershing took off his disguise of the uniform of an American army general and disclosed his true self, which was a banker's puppet, when he stated, according to Lord Beaverbrook, that "it seems to me that there is some middle ground where we should bear a certain part of the expense in maintaining the Allies' armies on the front while we were preparing, instead of calling this money a loan and insisting upon its repayment." This is rather peculiar language to come from the mouth of a soldier. It sounds more like the words of a banker, or rather a banker who has disguised himself in the costume of an army general but who failed to disguise his "banker's language." For making the above statement and for helping the British in general, yet against the interest of the American people, General Pershing was crowned a British aristocrat by the Court of St. James and was given the titled name of Sir John Joseph Pershing.

Sir John thus convinced the American working people that he never was a real American nor a representative of American labor when he took the side of the British bankers that the debt which was honestly due to the American workers should not be paid. His acceptance of an aristocratic British title showed how much respect he had for the American constitution for this provided that no titles shall be recognized upon American citizens.

It proved for what class he had been fighting for in the first World War, and from whom he received his reward. It proved that the war was really led and backed by the banking class, and that the American public were just the suckers who put up the money and did the fighting. When it was over, the American public had only the corpses which were returned from the front and nothing more. For their money, they received a song and a dance.

This should prove a lasting lesson to the American working people, and the conduct of Sir John should be remembered during all of the present war. The American people have seen that even their number-one general was a plutocrat and that they fought and died in vain. They were led by a plutocrat to make the world safe for plutocracy.

Lord Beaverbrook's words were a heavy blow to the working people of Britain who were taught in their public schools and indeed with particular emphasis that the British Empire was the world's strongest empire—financially—and this was a slight bit different from the official facts presented by the most honorable Lord Beaverbook in 1933. British patriotism had been based on a false assumption, they saw, and this assumption was served to them in the form of false British propaganda. But truth must out!

After Beaverbrook's statement British patriotism fell to a new low, in fact, the spirit of the British people dropped down to almost zero—British patriotism assumed the void feeling of bankruptcy. Patriotic songs could no longer be sung as their very words were admittedly false.

In the meanwhile the hunters for the scalp of the British King, who at that time was George V, were busily engaged perfecting their strategy in the dark valleylike depression between the skyscrapers of New York's Wall and Nassau Streets. Their address more precisely was 23 Wall Street, the home of the Morgan Syndicate, and 150 Nassau Street, was the home of the Dillon Read Syndicate. Together they conspired. Soon the results were obvious.

They had two plans. First, to take over the "decayed British plum," and secondly, to "throw" it at the Germans in such a manner that the Germans would be only too glad to hand back the Dillion Ruhr "flower."

Taking Over Britain

Taking over the British plum was not too easy. The broad steps taken by the American imperialists had to conform to their conjunctive plan ultimately to secure control of the German steel trust. The various conceptions of newspapers concerning these steps were confusing. This confusion was in part deliberate on the part of the plutocratically controlled press. It failed to explain their real significance. It was cloaked behind adjustments made in economic emergencies in part due to their own plutocratic origination. It was a misuse of Britain's hopeless financial status. It was designed to grab control of the British currency under the guise of "stabilizing" its currency. The steps taken in preparation for this final move were ingenuous.

After the Thomas Amendment came the next vital step, Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act passed by Congress on the following year, 1934. News of this was released to the American press as "an act to relieve the unemployment problem." How obviously false this statement was can be seen from an examination of the Act. It provided for the boosting of the price of gold, in terms of the American dollar, from the fantastic price of $20.67 to a still more ridiculous sum of $34.33 per ounce. This was equivalent to a jump of 67 per cent. This was done to make Britain pay that much bonus in gold if she still wanted to redeem her default in payment of the American war debt in lieu of submission to American imperialistic control of the tottering British Pound.

According to international law, Britain was in default in this debt and was therefore subject to quasi-control by the creditor, the United States Government.

Sterling Control Seized

How the American syndicates managed to squeeze the United States Government and seize from it the right to "control" the British currency, is also a bit of unpublicized news, which should be brought to the attention of the American workers. This was suavely done through the legal genius of John Davis, attorney for the syndicates. He drafted the law which Congress passed as the Act. This was done by its terms, which appointed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a private owned bank, to act as the fiscal agent of the United States Government. The Federal Reserve Bank then appointed Mr. Fred Kent, chief of the Dillon Read Syndicate's Foreign Department, as its representative. Thus Kent took the place of the American Government which should have acted through its Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin. That was how the American angle was handled. In that way the Dillon Read Syndicate usurped the power of the American Government and with this, added to the power it was seeking, the control of the British currency, it was soon to be in a strtiking position against Germany.

When Kent went to London to join his associates, who were finished with the ground work there, he was quick to tackle the already tottering King George V with a fresh set of high-pressure Wall Street methods, "sign or—." An agreement was brought from New York already signed by the American Government pursuant to the terms of the Act, and everything was all ready for the signature of the head of the British Empire. This agreement was, in practical terms, a fancy, dressed up, formal consent of a bankrupt to turn over control of the management of its currency to an American trustee, the Dillon Read Syndicate.

It is interesting to note here how this idea originated. From those in the know, it can be stated that full credit must go to ex-Judge Robert Patterson, who formerly sat in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, handling the bankruptcy cases of that court, and who was appointed to that judgeship and the later post of Undersecretary of War through the political influence of Dillon Read's Tammany Club on 14th Street. We now know that he was the brain-truster who supplied the brilliant idea of using the turnover consent procedure in bankruptcy practice when drafting the consent agreement submitted to the King of Britain to sign. It was not called a turnover consent but had a title better suited for public consumption in both the United States and Britain. It was entitled "Tripartite Monetary Agreement" and brought in France for the third party.

King George Refuses

The grand surprise came when King George V flatly refused to sign the agreement, explaining, "I would rather die than sign it." The old King refused to disgrace himself and his people for the sake of American imperialists. As was to be expected, on January 20, 1936, suddenly, but unexpected as far as the London public was concerned, the untimely death of the British King was announced under circumstances which were obvious to all but the politically naive.

Quickly a new King was put through the coronation formalities as King Edward VIII, he being the former Prince of Wales, and only eight months after the death of his father he signed the Tripartite Monetary Agreement in September 1936. At last Britain became the financial underdog of the American imperialists and the vassal of the Dillon Read Syndicate in its plan against Germany.

Two months later King Edward VIII concluded that being a puppet king for the Dillion Read Syndicate was so distasteful that he could stand no more of it. He preferred to seek a life somewhat different from that of a plutocrat's Charlie McCarthy. He preferred to marry an American woman rather than to enjoy the royal kingship of a bankrupt empire floundering in the hands of scheming foreign plutocrats. According to the records of the House of Commons, his message to the House stated his reason in these words: "I will not enter now into my private feelings, but I would beg that it should be remembered that the burden which constantly rests upon the shoulders of a sovereign is so heavy that it can only be borne in circumstances different from those in which I now find myself."

This abdication of King Edward VIII was soon followed by the coronation of George VI, a weak stuttering figurehead made to order for the plans of Dillon Read.

As we know, the Tripartite Monetary Agreement gave the American agent the right to balance the dollar-pound exchange, and this was determined in ratio by the amount of the British Government budget, or, rather, as to whether it operated in so far as its expenses and revenue was concerned, at a profit or loss. Therefore, indirectly, the American agent had a say as to the British Government budget. This in turn covered the salaries of many useless but otherwise handy political appointments. In those appointments rested the war-making power of Britain for, collectively, war would come whenever this official clique or the Dillon Read wire-puller, Kent, wanted it.

On September 3, 1939 the British Government regretted that it "had no alternative but to declare war on Germany."

To summarize the combination which brought about the end of Britain as a free nation and placed it under the sphere of the American imperialists was: (1) The Thomas Amendment in 1933; (2) The World Economic Conference in 1933; (3) The Gold Reserve Act in 1934; and (4) The Tripartite Monetary Agreement in 1936.

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1943

The Crusade for a Better World

The fact that the modern history of "civilization" is replete with heart-rending accounts of the most uncivilized acts of Anglo-Saxon nations emanating from their insatiable gluttony and stupidly complacent ideas about their absolute superiority and peerless importance in the realm of human relationships hardly needs to be reiterated here. Throughout these centuries billions of peoples both in the East and in the West have been subjected to untold miseries because of the heartless acts of these self-styled defenders of human rights and civilization. Today it is almost self-evident that the Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice, equality, humanity, freedom, and cooperation have been, in the last analysis, only an expedient ideological makeshift designed consciously and deliberately to justify their far-reaching organized crimes, for it is in the name of these apparently humanitarian conceptions that innumerable outrageous crimes have been committed by the Anglo-Saxon international conspirators whose actual outlook on life in general has been poisoned by their almost incurable complex of racial and cultural superiority and by their unquenchable thirst for power and self-glory.

The same history, however, does not overlook the numerous immortal stories of heroic struggles against these common enemies of mankind. And today the whole world is once again finding itself in the most unprecedented armed hostilities. It goes without saying that the current struggle is none other than an all-out fight to eliminate the age-old Anglo-Saxon tyranny once and for all from the relationships of peoples and nations and to construct a New World Order truly worthy of all nations, great and small, and all peoples, regardless of creed or color, in which each will have an equitable access to a mutually cherished medium of happy and peaceful life.

In this connection, it is exceedingly gratifying to analyze the speech which Foreign Minister Mamoru Shimegitsu made in the last session of the Diet, for it is a most sincere and realistic presentation of Japan's basic policy and its true war aims. It is easily understandable that the Foreign Minister's scathing indictment of the Anglo-American despots for their crafty policy of "divide and rule" and for their resorting to "the tactics of pitting China against Japan" and exercising "meticulous care not to allow any Oriental nation to grow strong" expresses most explicitly the general will and the consensus of conviction of the one billion peoples of East Asia.

In contrast to the crafty policy of Britain and America in East Asia, it is more than fitting that the Foreign Minister has reaffirmed Japan's immutable policy which has been directed against all odds at a complete and permanent liberation of Asia from the age-old shackles of Anglo-American inhumanity and a speedy restoration of Asiatic peoples to their proper and rightful places. It is a matter of mutual felicitation and profound satisfaction that the necessary groundwork for the construction of Greater East Asia has already been achieved, as the Foreign Minister so aptly pointed out. This is the result of the removal once and for all by Japan's sweeping military victories, of the malignant influences emanating from the policy of destruction and exploitation which was relentlessly pursued by the Anglo-American Powers until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. And there is every reason to believe that through spontaneous collaboration and neighborly cooperation among the Asiatic peoples on the basis of equality and reciprocity, as Mr. Shigemitsu stated, the joint epoch-making task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be expedited to its successful consummation. These hopes and aspirations, expectations and anticipations of all the Asiatic nations have been and still are the very essence of what the Foreign Minister so appropriately calls Japan's old and yet new, new and yet old, policy. It is quite natural, therefore, that the component members of the East Asiatic family of nations should now be demonstrating their hearty approval of this policy by their voluntary and wholehearted cooperation with Japan in their joint prosecution of the war against their common enemy.

Mr. Shigemitsu has made Japan's basic policy more clear by denouncing one of the most glaring contradictions of the Anglo-American claims and assertions. It is a matter of record that both Britain and America used to call themselves the defenders of small nations and their interests. However, the ever-mounting adverse effects of the current war on their part have been enough to bring to light their dark motives and mean attitudes towards the lesser Powers. The Foreign Minister must have had this ignominious change of their professed role in mind when he declared:

"It is the Axis Powers who enjoy today the position of the advocate of the cause of those smaller states which have been mercilessly treated by Britain and America. Curiously enough, the latter now advocating the hegemony of great Powers, viz., Britain, America, and the Soviets, seem to have cast to the winds the interests of the smaller nations, for whose defense ostensibly they provoked the present war."

This exposure of Anglo-American hypocrisy is extremely significant in view of the fact that the responsible war leaders of the Anglo-Saxon countries are now openly, advocating the exercise of a virtual monopoly of the political and economic activities of the entire world by those three great Powers after the war. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden asserted in his speech of last December that the three great Powers, viz., Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States must have a "virtual monopoly of armed strength" when the war ended and that Britain and the Soviet Union must have virtual control of Europe. In endorsing Eden's idea the London Times editorially expressed the opinion that "the issue of the security of Europe will not be settled by any organization based on a conception of national independence which entails the partition of Europe among twenty separate and jarring military and economic sovereignties. It will be settled only if those who possess military and economic power on the largest scale, are prepared to exercise it within the confines of Europe."

Prime Minister Churchill, true to his inordinate ambitions, declared in his speech last March that the three great Powers, namely, Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, should confer upon the management of the post-war world. The British Home Secretary also asserted in his speech last March that "the sword of world justice and world sovereignty" must be in the hands of Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

To the Axis Powers who have not the slightest doubt in their minds about their ultimate clean victory in the current hostilities, the aforementioned assertions amount to a mere laughing-stock. Nevertheless, it is natural that they should arouse much apprehension in the minds of the small nations, especially of those exiled governments of Europe which have been led to believe that Britain would give them its help in their attempt to restore their lost territories and political sovereignty. Surely enough, the public utterances of the London officials provoked the wrath of the Foreign Minister of the exiled Dutch Government in London who denounced the British stand emphatically, asserting that the fate of small nations rests on international cooperation, that the attitude of the small nations in international relations is much less selfish than that of the great Powers, that the small Powers are always made victims of the blunders of the great Powers who commit them in disregard of the advice of the small nations and thereby threaten their very existence, and that, therefore, the importance of the lesser nations should not be slighted. This scathing criticism is particularly thought-provoking because the critic is none other than the official spokesman of the foremost satellite of Britain in Europe.

No special effort is necessary for anyone to distinguish the glaring differences between the British idea of a world ruled by three or four great Powers at the expense of small nations and Japan's idea of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Geographically, various independent nations and the territories under Japanese occupation within Greater East Asia all lie in proximity to Japan proper. Ethnically, various attributes and characteristics of the peoples of East Asia are more or less similar. In culture and in religion they possess much in common. The importance of these facts cannot be overestimated in considering the political and economic welfare of the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia. In the light of these realities what justification is there for Anglo-American domination of this part of the world?

Japan's basic policy clearly envisages a higher, wider, and more natural cooperative regionalism, placing special emphasis on the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to enable "all component countries of East Asia to fulfill their long-cherished aspirations and to bring about a new regime of spontaneous collaboration on the basis of equality and reciprocity," as was reiterated by the Foreign Minister in his recent Diet speech. Needless to say, this regionalism does not imply any idea of excluding others. On the contrary, it presupposes a free and natural intercourse with other similar blocs throughout the world. It is Japan's national conviction, therefore, that this policy and its vigorous execution will surely enable Japan to contribute toward the peace and prosperity of the whole world.

FORCES WHICH GENERATED WAR BETWEEN REICH, U.S.S.R. BARED

Opposition of Grossraumwirtschaft and Adoption of Aggressive Policies by Soviets Blamed

By SHINZO ONO
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

As regards oil resources, the Soviet authorities depict an optimistic future of the oil-fields on the Volga, as well as at Emba and other places west of the Urals. But impartial experts of other countries are of the opinion that the oil-fields of this region are not suitable to the production of high-grade oil due to presence of a high percentage of salt in the petroleum. Perhaps this is the reason why most of the Soviet oil-fields are concentrated in Baku and Grozny in the southern Caucasus. This area adjoins the Black Sea in the west, and so the pipe-line system can operate efficiently by making extensive use of the sea outlet. In the east, however, it has no transportation facilities except the Volga waterway.

Not very long ago, Germany launched a tremendous attack for the occupation of Stalingrad, a key point on the lower reaches of the same waterway, but its forces had to succumb to the valiant and stubborn resistance of the Red Army. Thus Stalingrad was saved from German occupation. It can be imagined that the havoc caused by war operations must have seriously impaired the industrial output capacity of the Stalingrad sector, besides dislocating traffic movements on the waterway. As from 80 to 90 per cent of the Soviet oil resources are clustered in this remote southwestern corner of the country, it may not be out of place to remark that transportation difficulties are hampering the smooth distribution of oil so urgently needed in other industrial centers to meet the requirements of the war. So long as the transport problem is not judiciously solved, the Soviet Union will not be able to use its oil at a concerted pitch. Furthermore, the existence of war threat in this area is proving a deterrent to the efficient use and utilization of the available oil for war and other internal purposes.

Not All Agricultural

Though the Soviet Union is generally called the granary of Europe, it does not follow that agricultural products can be raised at any place in its vast domain. Stock-breeding and forestry may be conducted in any part of Soviet Russia, but regular farming as a matter of course has to be concentrated in the so-called black earth zone, that is, the Ukraine and the areas east of the Volga and north of the Caucasus. Other parts of the country are not suitable for farming owing to rigorous climatic conditions and lack of irrigation.

Inasmuch as the Soviet Union has lost the fertile Ukranian soil to Germany, it would not be incorrect to assume that it is facing a visible food production problem. Concurrently, it has to be admitted that the material assistance now being given by the United States and Britain and also the latest steps taken by the Soviet Government to open new agricultural areas in spite of difficult conditions have taken off the sharp edge of the food problem. Nonetheless, it is a fact that the problem remains yet to be solved.

In the pre-Bolshevik days, the industrialization of Russia in comparison with other Western Powers was limited. This does not mean that the Czarist Government had not properly assessed the value of industrialization. Count Witte, who headed the Russian delegation to the peace conference at Portsmouth in 1905 following the Russo-Japanese War, had instituted in the country a kind of control economy under State capitalism to encourage the growth of industries. Even Lenin had acknowledged that the industrialization of Russia had progressed at a quick pace in the ten years preceding 1913. The annual production of iron and steel in that year was 4,800,000 tons, which was sufficient for meeting forty to fifty per cent of the domestic requirements.

Country Industrialized

After the Bolshevik Revolution, when the Soviet Government was established, a national economic planning was undertaken to industrialize the country on a self-sufficiency basis. The Communist economic experts improved upon the Witte formula and enforced State Socialism in place of State capitalism in order to stabilize control economy, regardless of cost. In this way, the Socialistic economic structure of the Soviet Union was framed.

The Bolshevik economic formula has worked and is working well to maintain the stability of the Socialistic control economy of the country. Until 1928 it had worked as a sort of new economic experiment, but from that year onward, with the adoption of the first and second five-year industrial development plans, the heavy industrial advancement of the Soviet Union gradually became phenomenal, thereby initiating an epoch of fair industrialization.

Thanks to these praiseworthy economic activities, the Soviet Union outstripped the heavy industrial power of Great Britain, simultaneously becoming a match of Germany in industrial power. The third five-year industrial program, which was implemented in 1938 to strengthen the defense structure, stimulated the industrial productive power of the nation to such a peak that before June, 1941, the month in which the Reich-Soviet war broke out, the Soviet Union had emerged as a fully armed country, economically and militarily.

As a result of the first and second industrial plans, the Soviet Union not only became highly industrialized, but also started producing synthetic rubber, nitrogen, machine-tools, different categories of war materials and special steel indispensable to the manufacture of ordnance, particularly heavy artillery and tanks. In addition, the output of aircraft climbed speedily, while warships and submarines began to roll down the dockyards.

No Figures Available

No official figures are available regarding the results obtained by the Soviet Union in its third industrial planning prior to the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet war. According to the plan, the annual production of iron and steel was to have been increased to 28,000,000 tons by the end of last year. It is generally believed that production might have reached ninety-five per cent of the planned figure. The same plan called for an increase in the annual coal output to 235,000,000 tons by the end of last year. In this case too, the popular impression is that the yield might have exceeded 88 per cent of the planned figure.

The most important point in the third plan is the stipulation to augment the annual turnover of special steel to 5,000,000 tons. It may be safe to judge that the Soviet authorities have succeeded in increasing the production of special steel to the anticipated volume. The annual release of motor-cars was fixed at 400,000. No planned figure was given regarding the number of tanks to be manufactured. At any rate, the information adduced herein gives an inkling of the Soviet defense preparedness and economic and industrial replenishment.

Because the Soviet national policy has as its fundamental aim the defense of its Socialistic control economy, such questions as the unity of the Slavic race and the establishment of a Communistic world order have been included in its scope as concomitant phases. Since the formation of the Bolshevik regime, the Soviet authorities, under the pretext of defending its Socialistic control economy, has been maneuvering to seek the materialization of the latter two objectives. Immediately after the holding of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern in Moscow in the summer of 1928, the formation of an international anti-capitalist front was advocated to engineer the upsurgence of a Communistic world order. But as this movement evoked stern opposition from the capitalist countries, the Comintern movement went underground to work for the attainment of its objective. Subsequently, the Moscow Government, reiterating the slogan concerning the defense of Socialistic control economy, adopted a flexible diplomacy to aid indirectly the incursion of Communism into other countries, and hence it made no scruple in contracting pacts with countries professing irreconcilable ideologies. The Soviet-German nonaggression pact was concluded from this motive.

Aside from the political issues which precipitated the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet war, the pre-war German-Soviet economic confrontation deserves special notice. It cannot be denied that Soviet Russia regarded the German system of Grossaumwirtschaft as inimical to the interest of its Socialistic control economy. In the meantime, following the collapse of France in the European war, Britain managed itself to take the fullest benefit of America's economic resources, while at the same time President Roose-

(Continued on Page 2)

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part II

After the retreat of Alexander the Great from India, Chandragupta Maurya found his empire in 322 B.C. About this time and also later on, there were many republics in India. The Malavas, Kshudrakas, Lichhavis and other tribes had republican constitutions. Mr. K. P. Jayaswal in his book "Hindu Polity" gives a long list of such republics. There is no doubt that when India was unified politically under one emperor, these republics continued to flourish as autonomous states recognising the suzerainty of one emperor. Besides, the popular assembly was a well-established institution during this period of Indian history.

The greatest of the Maurya emperors was Asoka, the grandson of Chandragupta, who ascended the throne about 273 B.C. Asoka's empire embraced not only modern India but also Afghanistan, Beluchistan and a portion of Persia. Under the Maurya emperors, public administration reached a high level of efficiency. The military organization was perfect for that age. The government was divided into separate departments under different ministers. The municipal administration of the capital, Pataliputra, near modern Patna, was also creditable. In short, the whole country was politically unified for the first accepted Buddhism, the entire state machinery became the handmaid of the Buddhistic faith. Not being contented with political sovereignty or with propagating Buddhism within the limits of his empire, Asoka sent missionaries to all parts of Asia—from Japan on one side to Turkey on the other—to preach the lofty tenets of Buddhism. This period has been regarded by many people as the Golden Age of Indian history, when there was a uniform and all-round progress in every department of life.

After some time decay set in and there was an interval of chaos—religious, cultural and political. Largely because of its exaggerated asceticism, Buddhism lost its hold on the Indian people and there was a revival of Brahmanical Hinduism.

Anarchy Ended

Political anarchy was ended through the rise of the Gupta Empire which flourished in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. The greatest of the Gupta emperors was Samudragupta who ascended the throne in A.D. 330. During the Gupta period, the country was not only unified politically but art, literature and science flourished and once again reached the high-water mark of excellence. This renaissance took place under the influence of Brahmanical Hinduism and this period is therefore regarded by orthodox Hindus as a more glorious age then the preceding Buddhistic period.

As under the Maurya emperors, India once again had active contact, both cultural and commercial, with Asia and also with some countries in Europe, like, Rome. After the fifth century the political power of the Gupta emperors came to an end but the cultural renaissance continued unabated till once again it reached its peak in A.D. 640, when under King Harsha the country was once again unified politically.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries under the rule of the Moghul emperors, India once again reached the pinnacle of progress and prosperity. The greatest of them was Akbar, who ruled in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The great merit of Akbar was not only the political unification of the country, but what was perhaps more important, the working out of a new cultural synthesis—in order to reconcile the new stream of culture with the old—and evolve a new culture. The state machinery which he built up was also based on the whole-hearted cooperation of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities. The last great emperor among the Moghuls was Aurangzeb who died in 1707 and after his death the empire began slowly to break up.

Old Democratic Institutions

From the above historical narrative it will be evident that democratic, republican forms of government existed in India in the ancient times. They were usually based on a homogeneous tribe or caste. In the Mahabharata these tribal republics, in monarchical states also, the people enjoyed a large measure of liberty, as the king was virtually a constitutional monarch. This fact, which has been consistently ignored by British historians, has now been fully established through the researches of Indian historians. Besides political matters, in other matters also, the people enjoyed a large measure of liberty.

Indian literature from the earliest times abounds in references to public bodies called 'Paura' and 'Janapada.' The former correspond to our modern municipalities—while the latter probably mean non-urban public bodies of some sort. Moreover, owing to the existence of caste, the people were self-governing in social matters, through a system of caste-democracy under the control of a Panchayat. There were popular Panchayats in India since the oldest times, not only for carrying on the village administration—but also for administering the caste-regulations and maintaining discipline within the caste. Throughout the succeeding Buddhistic period the people enjoyed large self-governing powers. During this period, the 'assembly' and the 'vote' were popular institutions.

The advent of Maurya imperialism did not encroach on these powers nor did it destroy the republics which still continued to flourish. The Empire of the Guptas and of Harsha proceeded on the same lines. Under the Mohammedan rulers, though there was unbridled autocracy, the Central Government rarely interfered in provincial or local affairs. The governor of a 'Suba' or a province was of course appointed by the emperor, but as long as revenue was regularly sent into the imperial coffers, the provincial administration was not interfered with in any way. Though occasionally a fanatical ruler would attempt proselytisation, on the whole the people enjoyed complete freedom in religious, cultural and social affairs, no matter who occupied the throne at Delhi. British historians are without exception guilty of overlooking this fact and when they loosely talk of despotism to which orientals are accustomed, they forget that behind this cloak of despotism, the people enjoyed a large measure of real liberty, which they have been denied under British rule.

Autonomy Respected

Both before and after the Aryan conquest of India, autonomous village institutions have been a consistent feature of the public life of India. This is true as much of the Aryan kingdoms of the north as of the Tamil kingdoms of the south. But under British rule these institutions have been destroyed and the long arms of the bureaucracy stretches into the remotest villages. There is not one square foot of land where the people feel that they are free to manage their own affairs. With regard to political literature also, ancient India has much to boast of. The Mahabharata is a storehouse of knowledge and information for the student of political science. The Dharma Sastras also, with a mass of subsidiary literature, are of immense value. But most interesting of all is Arthashastra of Kautilya which probably belong to the fourth century B.C.

To resume the thread of our narrative, with the gradual disruption of the Moghul Empire, the question arose as to which power would take its place. About this time, two indigenous powers made a bid for supremacy—the Mahratta power from Central India and the Sikh power from the north-west. The Mahratta power was consolidated by Sivaji (1627-80) who was great as a general and great also as a ruler. After his death the Mahratta power flourished till the end of the eighteenth century. Its expansion was checked in 1671 at the third battle of Panipat, where the Mahrattas were defeated, and it was finally overthrown in 1818 by the British.

Though Mahratta rule was based on benevolent despotism it could boast of a highly efficient army and an excellent civil administration. The Sikh power was consolidated by Maharja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), who, during his lifetime built up a fine army and an excellent civil administration. But after his death, no one with equal ability could take his place and when war broke out between the Sikhs and the British, the former were overthrown. Unfortunately for India, while she was going through a period of political anarchy and was attempting to evolve a new social and political order, she became the sport of the European powers. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British came in succession. Each of them, not content with carrying on trade or preaching religion, tried to wrest political power from the warring chieftains. In the long run a lively struggle took place between the French and the British. Luck favoured the latter. Moreover, British diplomacy was more astute and their strategy more clever—while their Home Government gave them greater support than did France to her nationals. The French made South India the base of their operations and attempted to dominate India from the south. The British, following historical precedent, operated from the north, after seizing Bengal, and were more successful than the French.

After going through the pages of Indian history, chapter by chapter, we can draw the following general conclusions:

(1) A period of rise has been followed by a period of decline, to be followed again by a new upheaval.

(2) The decline is the result chiefly of physical and intellectual fatigue.

(3) Progress and fresh consolidation has been brought about by an influx of new ideas and sometimes an infusion of fresh blood.

(4) Every new epoch has been heralded by people possessing greater intellectual power and superior military skill.

(5) Throughout Indian history all foreign elements have always been slowly absorbed by Indian society. The British are the first and the only exception to this.

(6) In spite of changes in the Central Government, the people have all along been accustomed to a large measure of real liberty.

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Sadahiko Nakane (1878-)

Sadahiko is the president of both the Sanwa Bank and the Sanwa Trust Company. He is an eminent banker, gifted with brilliant poetic genius, who has published a collection of his verses entitled Yocho or "Chastisement".

The Heroes of Attu

Attu-to no Tsuchi mo iwawo mo
Kusa mo ki mo
Chishi-o ni somete Hei-ra mina shisu.
Attu Isle's earth and rocks,
Grasses and trees were scarlet dyed
With our warriors' precious blood,
And all of them heroically died.

The Tragedy of Attu Isle

Ushi-o nasu Teki to yo mo hi mo
Tatakaite
Sumera-mikuni no Hei-ra mina shisu.
Battling day and night
Against the enemy like a swelling tide,
The Imperial warriors—
Alas! all of them died.

Great Britain's Last Day

Ama zuto Hi no iru koto no Nashi to iishi
Dai-ei Koku no Shizumu hi wa kinu.
The day is forthcoming
When Great Britain sinks in the main—
Which vaunted that the sun
Never set in her domain

The Fate of the A.B.C.D. Lines

Yama-yama ni Tanabiki wataru
Yokogumo mo
Noboru asahi ni Itsu shika keni tsutsu.
The mountains' lowering clouds
Have entirely vanished from sight,
Due to the rising sun
Shining high and bright.

Their Worried Faces

Mano-atari Roosevelt to Chuchill no
Nayameru kao wo Min yoshi mo gamo.
Oh, I might find a way
To see the worried faces heaving sighs
Of Roosevelt and Churchill,
With mine own eyes.

The Judgment Day

Iku yoyo ka Okashishi tsumi wo
Sabakaruru
Toki koso kitare to Omoe Igirisu.
Great Britain, remember that
There hath come the Judgment Day
For thy numberless crimes perpetrated
For centuries in a brutal way.

Naoshichiro Okano (1896-)

A graduate of the Law Department of the Imperial Tokyo University; edits a poetry magazine entitled "Aozora" or "The Blue Sky."

A Japanese Sword

Mesarehaba Hakite yukame to
Shitsuraeshi
Nippon-to wo Yowa nuki-hanatsu.
I unsheathed a Japanese sword
At the dead of night—
Which I had got in order to wear
When I am called up to fight.

At the Meiji Shrine

Ki no ure ni Nokoru yukage
Kogoshi
Inori oetaru Waga atsuki me ni.
The evening sun's rays
Remaining on the trees' spray
Seemed divine to my flushed eyes
When I had ceased to pray.

Ancestors' Glorious History

Kono ohki Kokunan ni kachi Koete
nomi
Hajimete fuso no Fumi wo tsugubeshi.
We shall be able to succeed
To our forefathers' glorious history,
Only when we have overcome
This great national crisis thoroughly.

Hero God Major-General Kato

Ono ga ko Ohki hi ni sura Buka
hitori
Kaerite konu wo Kimi nakishi tozo.
Even when he achieved a brilliant deed,
The hero-god wept, as we learn,
If one of the airmen under his command
Did not safely return.

Wreaths

Sora yukite Hanawa otoseri Senshi
seshi
Teki no tame hitotsu Buka no tame hitotsu.
The hero-god dropped down two wreaths,
From his own plane,
One for the fallen enemies,
The other for his fallen men.

The White Devils

Kizu ni umeku Waga tsuwamono wo
Rohra nite
Hikishi hakki zo Uchiteshi yaman.
We will fight on until we crush
The brutal white devils totally—
Who drove rollers upon
Our warriors groaning with wound agony.

Ninety Years' Grudge

Kujunen Ware wo samiseshi Washibana no
Sune-naga yakko Uchiteshi yaman.
We will fight on until we crush
The eagle-nosed, long-legged rogues, just as Doom can—
Who for ninety long years
Despised and wronged Japan.